

from Arizona is also retrospective. It goes back last year and takes money from last year that States have already applied for; it takes that money away from them, too. I hardly think we want to do that.

Mr. INHOFE. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARKIN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. INHOFE. On this point, I have looked at the Kyl amendment, and his language affects a different section. Mine is just found in the section dealing with impact aid under "basic support." Now, the change in funding came from the construction portion of that section, which is a different section. That is my understanding, and it would not make the conference report.

Mr. HARKIN. Also, the amendment of the Senator from Oklahoma reduced impact aid construction. I don't care what you say. It puts it into the basic impact aid.

Mr. INHOFE. That is correct.

Mr. HARKIN. That is correct. So this Senator from Arizona wants to boost up impact aid construction. This is really to take away school construction money. I don't think we need to talk anymore about it. We all know what this is about.

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I will set the record straight. The Senator said he didn't get an answer to my question. I was in a briefing during the Inhofe amendment in S-407 as a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee on some other matters. I didn't object to the Inhofe amendment. Like the Senator from Iowa, I was willing to have it approved on a unanimous vote. The Senator from Oklahoma has explained that it deals with a different section of the bill. That is irrelevant.

There is one central question before us. I ask my colleagues to focus on this carefully. Until last year, there had never been a thought that the Federal Government would begin building schools that had always been the responsibility of our States and the local school districts. There was never a thought that we would do that. Our school construction effort was always targeted to our one area of responsibility—the kids on the military reservations, Indian reservations, and the other Federal impact aid areas. That was our responsibility, and it remains our responsibility now.

But what we are now proposing to do is to take the school construction money and distribute it all around the country to States and local school districts. I am sure there is a lot of good politics in that, Mr. President, but it is the wrong policy for those of us at the Federal Government level who have a responsibility to these other children. We are not meeting that responsibility.

If we were building the schools on the Indian reservations or taking care of these military children, that would be one thing. I have pointed out that we were failing miserably in that responsi-

bility. I ask colleagues, how can we sit here and blithely spend over \$900 million on schools around the country that could just as easily be built by the taxpayers of those jurisdictions, while ignoring our responsibility to the very kids who are our responsibility and whom the States and local governments can't take care of.

What sense does that make? How does that make us feel at night when we go to bed and say we have done a good thing today—violating treaties with our Native Americans and denying the kids of the people we put in harm's way serving in the military the kind of education other kids get because we want to sprinkle that money around the country rather than putting it in the area of responsibility that we in the Federal Government have.

That is horrible public policy. The only way to set it right is to reorder the priorities and put back as the first priority our responsibility of funding the schools in the military and for the Indian reservations, and that would remain our top priority for school construction. To do that, we need to vote yes on the Kyl amendment. I urge colleagues to do that.

I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE—VOTES

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to request the yeas and nays en bloc on the two conference reports.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. I ask for the yeas and nays on both conference reports.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time, and I move to table the Kyl amendment and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona has 47 seconds.

Mr. KYL. I will yield back my time. I am sorry we have to confuse the issue by moving to table it. In view of that, the proper vote here now is a "no" vote to table the Kyl amendment. I yield back my time.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the first vote be the normal 15 minutes and the subsequent two be 10-minute votes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I move to table the Kyl amendment and ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. CLINTON). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 57, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 319 Leg.]

YEAS—57

Akaka	Dodd	Lincoln
Bayh	Durbin	Mikulski
Biden	Edwards	Miller
Bingaman	Ensign	Murray
Boxer	Feingold	Nelson (FL)
Breaux	Feinstein	Nelson (NE)
Byrd	Graham	Reed
Cantwell	Harkin	Reid
Carnahan	Hollings	Rockefeller
Carper	Inouye	Sarbanes
Chafee	Jeffords	Schumer
Cleland	Johnson	Shelby
Clinton	Kennedy	Smith (OR)
Collins	Kerry	Snowe
Corzine	Kohl	Specter
Craig	Landrieu	Stabenow
Crapo	Leahy	Torricelli
Daschle	Levin	Wellstone
Dayton	Lieberman	Wyden

NAYS—41

Allard	Enzi	McCain
Allen	Fitzgerald	McConnell
Baucus	Frist	Murkowski
Bennett	Gramm	Nickles
Bond	Grassley	Roberts
Brownback	Gregg	Santorum
Bunning	Hatch	Smith (NH)
Burns	Helms	Stevens
Campbell	Hutchinson	Thomas
Cochran	Hutchison	Thompson
Conrad	Inhofe	Thurmond
DeWine	Kyl	Voinovich
Domenici	Lott	Warner
Dorgan	Lugar	

NOT VOTING—2

Hagel Sessions

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HARKIN. I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REID. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2002—CONFERENCE REPORT—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. CLINTON). Under the previous order, the question is on agreeing to the conference report to accompany H.R. 2311, the energy and water appropriations bill. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 96, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 320 Leg.]

YEAS—96

Akaka	Dorgan	Lott
Allard	Dubin	Lugar
Allen	Edwards	McConnell
Baucus	Ensign	Mikulski
Bennett	Enzi	Miller
Biden	Feingold	Murkowski
Bingaman	Feinstein	Murray
Bond	Fitzgerald	Nelson (FL)
Boxer	Frist	Nelson (NE)
Breaux	Graham (FL)	Nickles
Brownback	Gramm (TX)	Reed (RI)
Bunning	Grassley	Reid (NV)
Burns	Gregg	Roberts
Byrd	Harkin	Rockefeller
Campbell	Hatch	Santorum
Cantwell	Helms	Sarbanes
Carnahan	Hollings	Schumer
Carper	Hutchinson (AR)	Shelby
Chafee	Hutchison (TX)	Smith (NH)
Cleland	Inhofe	Smith (OR)
Clinton	Inouye	Snowe
Cochran	Jeffords	Specter
Collins	Johnson	Stabenow
Conrad	Kennedy	Stevens
Corzine	Kerry	Thomas
Craig	Kohl	Thompson
Crapo	Kyl	Thurmond
Daschle	Landrieu	Torricelli
Dayton	Leahy	Voinovich
DeWine	Levin	Warner
Dodd	Lieberman	Wellstone
Domenici	Lincoln	Wyden

NAYS—2

Bayh	McCain
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NOT VOTING—2

Hagel	Sessions
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The conference report was agreed to.
Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. INOUE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. DASCHLE. For the information of all Senators, the next vote will be the final vote for the evening. We will have more to say about the schedule for the balance of the week after the vote.

TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT—CONFERENCE REPORT—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question now occurs on agreeing to the conference report to accompany H.R. 2590, the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. I announce that the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) are necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 83, nays 15, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 321 Leg.]

YEAS—83

Akaka	Dubin	McCain
Allen	Enzi	McConnell
Bennett	Feinstein	Mikulski
Biden	Fitzgerald	Miller
Bingaman	Frist	Murkowski
Bond	Graham	Murray
Boxer	Gramm	Nelson (FL)
Breaux	Grassley	Nelson (NE)
Burns	Gregg	Nickles
Byrd	Harkin	Reed
Campbell	Hatch	Reid
Cantwell	Hollings	Rockefeller
Carnahan	Hutchison	Santorum
Carper	Inhofe	Sarbanes
Chafee	Inouye	Schumer
Cleland	Jeffords	Shelby
Clinton	Johnson	Smith (NH)
Cochran	Kennedy	Smith (OR)
Conrad	Kerry	Snowe
Corzine	Kohl	Specter
Craig	Kyl	Stabenow
Crapo	Landrieu	Stevens
Daschle	Leahy	Thomas
Dayton	Levin	Thompson
DeWine	Lieberman	Thurmond
Dodd	Lincoln	Torricelli
Domenici	Lott	Voinovich
Dorgan	Lugar	Warner
		Wellstone
		Wyden

NAYS—15

Allard	Collins	Hutchinson
Baucus	Edwards	Roberts
Bayh	Ensign	Smith (NH)
Brownback	Feingold	Smith (OR)
Bunning	Helms	Snowe

NOT VOTING—2

Hagel	Sessions
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The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. HARKIN. I move to reconsider the vote and move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2002—Continued

AMENDMENT NO. 2072, AS MODIFIED

Mr. HARKIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that amendment No. 2072, previously agreed to, be modified with the technical corrections I now send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 2072), as modified, is as follows:

On page 54, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

SEC. 224. It is the sense of the Senate that the Secretary of Health and Human Services should establish a program to improve the blood lead screening rates of States for children under the age of 3 enrolled in the Medicaid program under which, using State-specific blood lead screening data, the Secretary would annually pay a State an amount to be determined.

(1) For each 2-year-old child enrolled in the Medicaid program in the State who has received the minimum required (for that age) screening blood lead level tests (capillary or venous samples) to determine the presence of elevated blood lead levels, as established by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

(2) For each such child who has received such minimum required tests.

SAFE MOTHERHOOD

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I thank the Chairman for his ongoing leadership on women's health and would like him to join me in congratulating the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for its ground-breaking National Summit on Safe Motherhood. The summit succeeded in expanding our understanding of safe motherhood as a critical woman's health issue and identified the troubling lack of research and data on pregnancy-related issues that impact the short and long-term health of women.

Mr. HARKIN. I am pleased to join the Senator in recognizing the summit. I, too, am increasingly concerned that despite major advances in public health and obstetrics, a safe and healthy pregnancy is still not the experience for all women. More than 2,000 women each day have a major medical complication during pregnancy, such as severe bleeding, ectopic pregnancy, postpartum depression or infection. Some groups, including African American, Hispanic, and older women, have a significantly increased risk of illness or death. For example, African-American women are four more times likely to die from pregnancy-related complications as white women; Hispanic, Asian and American Indian women are twice as likely to die from pregnancy-related complications as their non-Hispanic, non-Asian, and non-American Indian counterparts; and women aged 35-39 are 2 to 3 times as likely to experience a pregnancy-related death compared to women aged 20-24.

Mr. KENNEDY. As the chairman knows, if we are to eliminate these racial and ethnic disparities, we must gain a greater understanding of what causes pregnancy-related illness and death. I find it very troubling that even though more women in the United States are getting prenatal care now than ever before, the number of maternal deaths and preterm deliveries has not declined in the past 25 years.

Mr. HARKIN. The lack of progress in reducing maternal morbidity and mortality is unacceptable. This committee strongly supports the goals identified at the summit, including expanding the CDC's safe motherhood initiatives. We must look at the public health importance of pregnancy to women's health in the 21st century, the magnitude and impact of short-term and long-term pregnancy-related complications, and national strategies to close the gaps in research, data collection and quality care. CDC has taken an important lead in this area.

In addition, I look forward to working with the Senator and the General Accounting Office to document the existing state of research and knowledge about the impact of pregnancy on women's health so that we can have a